Alexandria Advertiser
AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1802. [No. 352.

Sale by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,
Rum in hhds. and bls.
Sugar in do.
Coffee in bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Raisins in do.
Starch in do.
Tobacco in kegs, &c.—ALSO,
A quantity of Dry Goods,
Viz.
Kendal Cottons,
Kerseys,
Halfthicks, Plains,
Plaids, Coatings,
Duffils, Flannels,
Irish and Sheeting Linens,
German Oznaburgs,
Calicoes, Durants,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Silk Gloves,
Sewing Silks, Threads, &c.
H. and T. MOORE,
Jan. 22. Auctioneers.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
3d and 4th proof Antigua and Jamaica Rum in hhds. and bls.
French Brandy in bls.
Holland Gin in bls.
Teneriffe Wine in casks,
Cordials in bls.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
Molasses in hhds.
Rice in tierces and bls.
Soap in boxes,
Queens and Earthen Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,
30 boxes Havanna Segars,
Cotton in bales---*on a credit.*
ALSO,
A variety of DRY GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—
Broad and narrow Cloths,
Flannels and Planes,
Carpets and Carpeting.
Irish and German Linens,
Worsted and cotton Stockings,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
A variety of Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
Table Cloths, Hats,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, and
A number of other articles.
P. G. MARSTELLER,
Jan. 26. Vendue-Master.

Public Sale.

On the 11th of February next
WILL BE SOLD,
On the Premises,
A neat and convenient Store and Dwelling-House, on Prince-Street, near the corner of Royal-Street. The stand is equal to any in the Town, fronts on Prince-Street 18 feet 4 inches, and is in depth 78 feet, with the benefit of an alley; subject to a rent of Twenty Pounds. Terms, &c. will be made known previous to the sale.
P. G. MARSTELLER, V. M.
January 2[illegible].

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
A NUMBER OF
ELEGANT PRINTS,
In Gilt Frames,
Consisting of *Washington, Jefferson* and other leading characters—Prints of Liberty, Columbus, Washington's Family, and others. Several dozen small Looking Glasses, &c. &c.
P. G. MARSTELLER,
Jan. 27. Auctioneer.

ROBBERY.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE subscribers' store was last night broke open and the following Cash and Goods taken therefrom, viz.
About 100 dollars in cash,
Cross-barred and striped coarse swansdown,
1 Piece of superfine brown cloth,
1 do. do. dark bottle green,
1 do. of dark brown superfine,
1 do. dark mixed brown superfine,
2 do. of blue fine cloth,
1 do. of dark mixture fine cloth,
3 do. lapet muslins,
Of sprigged muslins a number—also dimities; camel hair shawls; brown, red and blue bandannoes; yellow flaggs and cinnamon silk shawls; a number of India book muslins; womens' blue and white worsted and cotton stockings, mens' fancy cotton stockings; a few pieces of Marseilles vest patterns and silk nankeen, together with a variety of other articles not particularly recollected.

The above reward will be paid to any person for discovering the Cash and Goods and convicting the thief or thieves; or Fifty Dollars for all the Goods, or in proportion for any part of the Goods recovered.

It is hoped all well disposed persons will interest themselves in discovering and bringing to condign punishment the perpetrators of this daring attack upon the property of citizens.

J. & M. SCHOLFIELD.
January 2. d

☞ Such Printers as are disposed to detect villainy are requested to insert the above.

SOAL LEATHER

And Mens' coarse Shoes,
Just received a quantity, for sale by
JOHN G. LADD.
Dec. 19. d

For Charter.

THE SCHOONER
LUCY,
Captain Snow, 90 Tons burthen, to Europe, or any port in the West-Indies—apply to the Master on board at Vowell's Wharf or to the subscribers.
JANNEY & PATON.
January 22. d

FOR CHARTER,

The Schooner
RACHAEL,
Burthen about 86 tons.——Apply to Capt. Russell Stevens, or to
KORN & WISEMILLER.
January 7.

For Sale,
Antigua Rum by the hhd.
Raisins by the box,
Sugar by the barrel,
Dates, fresh from the coast of Barbary,
With a variety of other
FRUITS and GROCERIES.
ABEL WILLIS.
☞ *The HOPE will sail for Norfolk on Thursday next.*
Jan. 11. d

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT
Cottom & Stewart's Book Store,
ST. LEON:
A Tale of the Sixteenth Century.
By William Godwin.
Two vols.——Price Two Dollars.
Also, for Sale,
THE
PHILADELPHIA CARPENTERS' *BOOK OF PRICES.*
Price 75 cents, stitched.
Fraternal Discord; the Writing Desk; Abbe de l'Epee, or the Orphan, and False shame, by Kotzebue.
Jan. 9. d

FOR SALE,
An elegant GELDING.
Enquire of the Printers.
January 26. d3t

JANNEY & PATON

HAVE FOR SALE,
90 Pieces of Russia Duck,
30 Ravens do.
6 Chests of Souchong Tea,
Havanna white & brown Sugars in boxes,
West-India do. in hhds. and barrels,
Coffee in bags and barrels,
Holland Gin in barrels,
Sweet Oil in boxes of 12 bottles each,
Castile Soap in boxes,
Shoes in boxes assorted,
East-India Goods,
Also,
The Cargo of the Schooner Lucy, captain Snow, consisting of
43 Tons Plaister of Paris,
60 Casks of Lime,
10 Barrels of Tanner's Oil,
115 Reams of Wrapping Paper,
40 Boxes of dipt Candles.
January 22. d

The Inhabitants of Alexandria are respectfully informed, that
KENNEDY,
CARVER & GILDER,
of Baltimore, late from Philadelphia, is in this town, and will remain until Saturday—Such persons as wish to have their prints and looking glasses new framed, old looking glasses new polished and silvered (which will render them equal to new) old frames new gilt, gold letters or ornaments on glass, &c. will favor Kennedy by leaving their address for him at Capt. Davidson's tavern, Prince street.

The advantages to be acquired by Kennedy's being here, are that the applicants will be made acquainted with the expence of the work (which will be as low as in Philadelphia) their orders received and executed correctly, their goods carefully packed, and they exonerated from the risk and expence of carriage.
Jan. 27. d3t‡

FOR SALE,

At public Auction, on Wednesday the 10th of February next, on a credit of 60 days,

The Sloop Lively,
Burthen 21 tons, in good order—a very handsome and fast sailing sloop, particularly well calculated for a Packet between this town and the City of Washington, or to run rock and white fish during the approaching season.
H. and T. MOORE,
Jan. 27. eo Auctioneers.

SECOND MEETING.

The Commissioners named and authorised in a commission of bankruptcy, against Andrew Ramsey and Wm. Ramsey, will attend at the Washington tavern in Alexandria, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on Thursday the 28th of January, 1802, in order to proceed on the said commission, at which meeting the said bankrupts are hereby required to attend to undergo their second examinntion, and such creditors as have not yet proved their debts, under the said commission, may then and there attend and prove the same, and the creditors who shall have proved their debts under the said commission, are required then and there to elect and appoint an assignee or assignees of the bankrupt's estate and effects under the said commission.
By order of the Commissioners,
HENRY MOORE,
Jan. 27. Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE citizens of Alexandria, indebted to the editors of the WASHINGTON FEDERALIST, *are requested to pay no debts of theirs to any person, except receiving their printed Receipts, Signed*
RIND & PRENTISS.
Washington, January 27, 1802.

PROPOSALS,

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
THE LIFE OF
JASON FAIRBANKS:
A NOVEL,
FOUNDED ON FACT.
WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF HIS
TRIAL AND EXECUTION.

By a Gentleman of Massachusetts.

Extract from the Preface.

"IN recording the actions of those persons, whose lives are to be monitory examples of the passions, and the dreadful consequences of their unrestrained indulgence—prudence, as well as sensibility and principle, should prompt us to do it in such a manner, as to unite the greatest possible utility to the public, with the least possible injury to the feelings of their friends. On the former principle, the style should not be too much elevated, nor should it be too highly charged with that kind of sentiment, which, however fashionable it may be, tends only minister to the refinement and corruption of a pampered imagination.

"As the facts in themselves stand in no need of colouring or embellishment to heighten their effect—so neither will the simplicity of the moral, which so naturally flows from them, derive any new force from rhetorical decoration. The style therefore should be simple and narrative, without affectation or false sentiment, in order to strike with undivided impression, the curiosity, as well as the understanding of the youthful and gay. It should be intermingled with such reflections and remarks only as are intimately connected with the events, and flow immediately from them.

"The History of JASON FAIRBANKS, must necessarily be a kind of History of the Human Heart, wandering under the delusions of a disordered imagination, irresistable passions, and perhaps the poisonous consequences of wicked and visionary theories, whose effects he could indeed feel, but whose falsehood and sophistry, he had neither the maturity of judgment nor learning, to unfold or detect.

"The mind revolts from evident falsehood, and fiction loses its force, when it departs from the resemblance of reality. As the action, therefore, and the incidents are extremely limited, and the recency of the event, (however pious might be the intention) precludes the substitution of general fiction, such only can be introduced, as is in the most intimate analogy with the subject, and might be supposed reality, without any violation of truth or probability. The gravest historians furnish from their own stock, the speeches of their orators, and the harangues of their heroes: and the wise sayings they put into the mouths of all their great men, serve to illustrate in the most striking point of view, the manner of thinking most peculiar to the characters and the situations of those they celebrate.—Thus far, then, an author may be allowed to proceed, justified by authority, and invited by public good:—whatever sentiments, therefore, may be supposed analagous to those opinions, and illustrative of those dispositions, which produced the various incidents, and eventually the tragic scene in which the whole terminated, may be considered as the faithful transcript, not indeed of what was actually written or spoken, but of what was thought and intended by the principal actor in this fatal catastrophe."

CONDITIONS.

It shall be printed on the finest paper, with a new and handsome type, forming a volume neatly bound and lettered, of between three and four hundred pages, duodecimo.

To subscribers, the price will be one dollar: to non-subscribers, one dollar and twenty-five cents. Those who subscribe, or procure subscriptions for eight, shall have one gratis.

The names of the subscribers (if requested) shall be alphabetically arranged, and printed at the end of the volume, with the number of copies they subscribe for.

The work will be put to press as soon as 600 subscribers are obtained.

☞ Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Alexandria Advertiser.

Boston, January, 1802.

JUST RECEIVED,

COARSE WOOLLENS,
Consisting of
Nap'd cottons, half thicks, pladdings, striped blankets and kersey duffils---For sale on very moderate terms by the package, on the usual credit.
Wm. HODGSON.
Oct. 6. d

SENATE

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Thurſday, Jan. 14, 1802.

DEBATE

On Mr. Brackenridge's motion to repeal the act paſſed laſt ſeſſion for a new organization of the JUDICIARY SYSTEM.

JUDICIARY ESTABLISHMENT.

[Mr. Morris's Speech continued.]

But as a further reaſon to reſtore, by repealing this law, the old ſyſtem, an honorable member from North Carolina has told us the judges of the Supreme Court ſhould attend in the ſtates to acquire a competent knowledge of local inſtitutions, and for this purpoſe ſhould continue to ride the circuits. I believe there is great uſe in ſending young men to travel; it tends to enlarge their views, and give them more liberal ideas than they might otherwiſe poſſeſs. Nay, if they reſide long enough in foreign countries they may become acquainted with the manners of the people, and acquire ſome knowledge of their civil inſtitutions. But I am not quite convinced that riding rapidly from one end of this country to the other is the beſt way to ſtudy law. I am inclined to believe that knowledge may be more conveniently acquired in the cloſet than upon the high road. It is, moreover, to be preſumed that the firſt magiſtrate would, in ſelecting perſons to fill theſe offices, take the beſt characters from the different parts of the country, who already poſſeſs the needful acquirements. But admitting that the Preſident ſhould not duly exerciſe in this reſpect his diſcretionary powers, and admitting that the ideas of the gentleman are correct, how wretched muſt be our condition! Theſe, our judges, when called on to exerciſe their functions, would but begin to learn their trade, and that too at a period of life when the intellectual powers with no great facility can acquire new ideas. We muſt, therefore, have a double ſet of judges. One ſet of apprentice judges to ride circuits and learn, the other ſet of maſter judges to hold courts and decide controverſies.

We are told, ſir, that the repeal aſked for is important, in that it may eſtabliſh a precedent, for that it is not merely a queſtion on the propriety of diſbanding a corps of ſixteen rank and file; but that proviſion may hereafter be made not for ſixteen, but for ſixteen hundred or ſixteen thouſand judges, and that it may become neceſſary to turn *them* to the right about. Mr. Preſident, I will not, I cannot preſume, that any ſuch proviſion will ever be made, and therefore I cannot conceive any ſuch neceſſity; I will not ſuppoſe, for I cannot ſuppoſe, that any party or faction will ever do any thing ſo wild, ſo extravagant. But I will aſk, how does this ſtrange ſuppoſition conſiſt with the doctrine of gentlemen, that public opinion is a ſufficient check on the legiſlature, and a ſufficient ſafe-guard to the people. Put the caſe to its conſequences, and what becomes of the check? Will gentlemen ſay it is to be found in the force of this wiſe precedent? Is this to controul ſucceeding rulers in their wild, their mad career? But how? Is the creation of judicial officers the only thing committed to their diſcretion? Have they not, according to the doctrine contended for, our all at their diſpoſition, with no other check than public opinion, which according to the ſuppoſition will not prevent them from committing the greateſt follies and abſurdities? Take then all the gentleman's ideas, and compare them together, it will reſult that here is an ineſtimable treaſure put into the hands of drunkards, madmen, and fools.

But away with all theſe derogatory ſuppoſitions. The legiſlature may be truſted. Our government is a ſyſtem of ſalutary checks. One legiſlative branch is a check on the other. And ſhould the violence of party bear both of them away, the Preſident, an officer high in honor, high in the public confidence, charged with weighty concerns, reſponſible to his own reputation, and to the world, ſtands ready to arreſt their too impetuous courſe. This is our ſyſtem. It makes no mad appeal to every mob in the country. It appeals to the ſober ſenſe of men ſelected from their fellow-citizens for their talents, for their virtue—of men in advanced life, and of matured judgment. It appeals to their underſtanding, to their integrity, to their honor, to their love of fame, to their ſenſe of ſhame. If all theſe checks ſhould prove inſufficient, and alas! ſuch is the condition of human nature, that I fear they will not always be ſufficient—the conſtitution has given us one more.—It has given us an independent judiciary. We have been told, that the executive authority carries your laws into execution. But let us not be the dupes of ſound. The executive magiſtrate commands indeed your fleets and armies; and duties, impoſts, exciſes, and all other taxes, are collected, and all expenditures are made by officers whom he has appointed. So far indeed he executes your laws. But theſe his acts apply not often to individual concerns. In thoſe caſes ſo important to the peace and happineſs of ſociety, the execution of your laws is confided to your judges. And *therefore* are they rendered independent. Before then that you violate that independence——Pauſe——there are ſtate ſovereignties, as well as the ſovereignty of the general government.——There are caſes—too many caſes—in which the intereſt of one is not conſidered as the intereſt of the other. Should theſe conflict—if the judiciary be gone, the queſtion is no longer of law but of force. This is a ſtate of things which no honeſt and wiſe man can view without horror.

Suppoſe, in the omnipotence of your legiſlative authority, you trench upon the rights of your fellow-citizens, by paſſing an unconſtitutional law: If the judiciary department preſerve its vigor it will ſtop you ſhort. Inſtead of a reſort to arms there will be a happier appeal to argument. Suppoſe a caſe ſtill more impreſſive. The Preſident is at the head of your armies. Let one of his generals, flushed with victory, and proud in command, preſume to trample on the rights of your moſt inſignificant citizen. Indignant of the wrong, he will demand the protection of your tribunals, and ſafe in ſhadow of their wings will laugh his oppreſſor to ſcorn.

Having now, I believe, examined all the arguments adduced to ſhew the expediency of this motion, and which fairly ſifted, reduce themſelves at laſt to theſe two things. Reſtore the antient ſyſtem, and ſave the additional expence: Before I cloſe what I have to ſay on this ground, I hope I ſhall be pardoned for ſaying one or two words about the expence. I hope alſo, that notwithſtanding the epithets which may be applied to my arithmetic, I ſhall be pardoned for uſing that which I learnt at ſchool. It may have deceived me when it taught me that two and two make four. But though it ſhould *now* be branded with opprobrious terms, I muſt *ſtill* believe that two and two do *ſtill* make four. Gentlemen of newer theories, and of higher attainments, while the ſmile at my inferiority, muſt bear with my infirmities, and take me as I am.

In all this great ſyſtem of ſaving; in all this oſtentatious œconomy, this rage of reform, how happens it that the eagle eye has not yet been turned to the Mint? That no one piercing glance has been able to behold the expenditures of that department? I am far from wiſhing to overturn it. Though it be not of great neceſſity, nor even of ſubſtantial importance, though it be but a ſplendid trapping of your government; yet as it may be impreſſing on your current coin, the emblems of your ſovereignty, have ſome tendency to encourage a national ſpirit and to foſter the national pride; I am willing to contribute my ſhare to its ſupport. Yes, Sir, I would foſter the national pride. I cannot indeed approve of national vanity, nor feed it with vile adulation. But I would gladly cheriſh the lofty ſentiment of national pride. I would wiſh my countrymen to feel like Romans, to be as proud as Engliſhmen, and going ſtill farther, I would wiſh them to veil their pride in the well bred modeſty of French politeneſs. But can this eſtabliſhment, the mere decoration of our political edifice, can it be compared with the maſſay columns on which reſt your peace and ſafety? Shall the ſtriking of a few half-pence be put into a parallel with the diſtribution of juſtice? I find, ſir, from the eſtimates on your table, that the ſalaries of the officers of your mint amount to 10,600 dollars, and that the expences are eſtimated at 10,900: making 21,500 dollars.

I find that the actual expenditure of the laſt year, excluſive of ſalaries amounted to Dolls. 25,154 44
Add the ſalaries, 10,600
We have a total of, 35,754 44

A ſum which exceeds the ſalary of theſe ſixteen judges.

I find further, that during the laſt year have they coined cents and halfcents to the amount of 10,473 dollars and 29 cents. Thus their copper coinage falls a little ſhort of what it coſts us for their ſalaries. We have however from this eſtabliſhment about a million cents, one to each family in America. A little emblematic medal, to be hung over their chimney pieces: and this is all their compenſation for all that expence. Yet not a word has been ſaid about the mint, while the judges whoſe ſervices are much greater, and of ſo much more importance to the community, are to be ſtruck off at a blow, in order to ſave an expence, which, compared with the object, is pitiful. What concluſion then are we to draw from this predilection?

I will not pretend to aſſign to gentlemen, the motives by which they may be influenced; but if I ſhould permit myſelf to make the enquiry, the ſtyle of ſo many obſervations, and more eſpecially the manner, the warmth, the irritability, which have been exhibited on this occaſion, would lead to a ſolution of the problem. I had the honor, ſir, when I addreſſed you the other day to obſerve, that I believe the univerſe could not afford a ſpectacle more ſublime than the view of a powerful ſtate kneeling at the altar of juſtice, and ſacraficing there her paſſion and her pride. That I once foſtered the hope of beholding that ſpectacle of magnanmity in America. And now what a world of figures has the gentleman from Virginia formed on his apprehenſion of that remark. I never expreſſed any thing like exultation at the idea of a State ignominiouſly dragged in triumph at the heels of your judges. But permit me to ſay, the gentleman's exquiſite ſenſibility on that ſubject, his alarm and apprhenſion, all ſhew his ſtrong attachment to ſtate authority. Far be it from me, however, to charge the gentleman with improper motives. I know that his emotions ariſe from one of thoſe imperfections in our nature which we cannot remedy. They are excited by cauſes which have naturally made him hoſtile to this conſtitution, though his duty compels him reluctantly to ſupport it. I hope, however, that thoſe gentlemen, who entertain different ſentiments, and who are leſs irritable on the ſcore of ſtate dignity will think it eſſential to preſerve a conſtitution, without which the independent exiſtence of the States themſelves will be but of ſhort duration.

This, ſir, leads me to the ſecond object I had propoſed. I ſhall therefore pray your indulgence while I conſider how far this meaſure is *conſtitutional*. I have not been able to diſcover the expediency, but will now for argument ſake admit it; and here, I cannot but expreſs my deep regret for the ſituation of an honorable member from North-Carolina. Tied faſt as he is, by his inſtructions, arguments, however forcible, can never be effectual. I ought therefore, to wiſh for his ſake, that his mind may not be convinced by any thing I ſhall ſay; for hard indeed would be his condition, to be bound by the contrarient obligations of and order and an oath. I cannot however, but expreſs my profound reſpect for the talents of thoſe who gave him his inſtructions, and who ſitting at a diſtance, without hearing the arguments, could better underſtand the ſubject than the ſenator on this floor after full diſcuſſion.

The honorable member from Virginia has repeated the diſtinction, before taken, between the ſupreme and the inferior tribunals; he has inſiſted on the diſtinction between the words *ſhall* and *may*; has inferred from that diſtinction, that the judges of the inferior courts are ſubjects of legiſlative diſcretion, and has contended that the word *may* includes all power reſpecting the ſubject to which it is applied conſequently to raiſe up and to put down, to create and to deſtroy. I muſt entreat your patience, ſir, while I go more on this ſubject than I ever ſuppoſed would be neceſſary. By the article, ſo often quoted, it is declared "that the judicial power of the United States, *ſhall* be veſted in one ſupreme court and in ſuch inferior courts, as the congreſs *may* from time to time eſtabliſh." I beg leave to recall your attention to what I have already ſaid of theſe inferior courts. *That the original juriſdiction of various ſubjects being given excluſively to them, it became the bounden duty of congreſs, to eſtabliſh ſuch courts.* I will not repeat the argument already uſed on that ſubject. But I will aſk thoſe, who urge the diſtinction between the ſupreme court and the inferior tribunals, whether a law was not previouſly neceſſary before the ſupreme court could be organized. They reply that the conſtitution ſays, there ſhall be a ſupreme court, and therefore the congreſs are commanded to organize it, while the reſt is left to their diſcretion. This, ſir, is not the fact. The conſtitution ſays, the judicial power ſhall be veſted in *one* ſupreme *court*, and in inferior *courts*.—The legiſlature can therefore only organize *one* ſupreme court, but they may eſtabliſh as many inferior courts as they may think proper. The deſignation made of them by the conſtitution is, ſuch inferior courts as the congreſs may from time to time ordain and eſtabliſh. But why, ſay gentlemen, fix preciſely *one* ſupreme court, and leave the reſt to legiſlative diſcretion?—The anſwer is ſimple. It reſults from the nature of things, from the exiſtent and probable ſtate of our country. There was no difficulty in deciding, that *one* and *only one* ſupreme court ſhould be proper or neceſſary, to which ſhould lie appeals from inferior tribunals. Not ſo as to theſe.—The United States were advancing in rapid progreſſion. Their population of three millions was ſoon to become five, then ten, afterwards twenty millions. This was well known as far as the future can become an object of human comprehenſion. In this encreaſe of numbers, with a ſtill greater encreaſe of wealth, with the extenſion of our commerce, and progreſs of the arts, it was evident that although a great many tribunals would become neceſſary, it was impoſſible to determine either on the preciſe number or the moſt convenient form. The convention did not pretend to this preſcience; but had they poſſeſſed it, would it have been proper to have eſtabliſhed then all the tribunals neceſſary for all future times?—Would it have been wiſe to have planted courts among the Chickaſaws, the Chocktaws, the Cherokees, the Tuſcaroas, and God knows how many more, becauſe at ſome future day the regions over which they roam might be cultivated by policed men? Was it not proper, wiſe, neceſſary to leave in the diſcretion of congreſs, the number and the kind of courts which they might find it proper to eſtabliſh for the purpoſe deſignated by the conſtitution. This ſimple ſtatement of facts; facts of public notoriety, is alone a ſufficient comment an explication of the word on which gentlemen have ſo much relied. The convention in framing, the people in adopting this compact, ſay the judicial power ſhall extend to many caſes, the original cognizance whereof ſhall be by the inferior courts; but it is neither neceſſary, nor even poſſible now to determine their number or their form; *that* eſſential power therefore, ſhall veſt in ſuch inferior courts as the congreſs may from time to time, in the progreſſion of time and according to the indication of circumſtances, *eſtabliſh*. Not *provide*, *ordain*, or *determine*, but *eſtabliſh*. Not a mere temporary proviſion, but an *eſtabliſhment*. If after this it had ſaid in general terms, that *judges* ſhould hold their offices during good behaviour, could a doubt have exiſted on the interpretation of this act, under all its attending circumſtances, that the judges of the inferior courts were intended as well as thoſe of the ſupreme court? But did the framers of the conſtitution ſtop there? Is there then nothing more? Did they riſk on theſe grammatical niceties the fate of America? Did they reſt here the moſt important branch of our government?—Little important, indeed, as to foreign danger; but infinitely valuable to our domeſtic peace and to perſonal protection againſt the oppreſſion of our rulers. No. Leſt a doubt ſhould be raiſed, they have carefully connected the judges of both courts in the ſame ſentence; they have ſaid "the judges *both of ſupreme and inferior courts*," thus coupling them inſeparably together. You may cut the bands, but you can never unite them. With ſalutary caution they deviſed this clauſe, to arreſt the overbearing temper which they knew belonged to legiſlative bodies. They do not ſay the judges ſimply but the judges of the ſupreme & inferior courts ſhall hold their offices during good behavior.

They say therefore to the legislature, you may judge of the propriety, the utility, the necessity of organizing these courts; but when *established* you have done your duty. Anticipating the course of passion in future times, they say to the legislature, you shall not disgrace yourselves by exhibiting the indecent spectacle of judges established by one legislature removed by another. We will save *you* also from yourselves. We say these judges shall hold their offices: and surely, sir, to pretend that they can hold their office after the office is destroyed, is contemptible.

The framers of this constitution had seen much, read much, and deeply reflected. They knew by experience the violence of popular bodies, and let it be remembered that since that day many of the states, taught by experience, have found it necessary to change their forms of government to avoid the effects of that violence. The convention contemplated the very act you now attempt. They knew also the jealousy and the power of the states; and they established for you and for their protection, this most important department. I beg gentlemen to hear & remember what I say. It is this department alone, and it is the independence alone of this department, which can save you from civil war. Yes, sir, adopt the language of gentlemen, say with them, by the act to which you are urged, "if we cannot remove the judges we can destroy them." Establish thus the dependence of the judiciary department. Who will resort to them for protection against you? Who will confide in, who will be bound by their decrees? Are we then to resort to the ultimate reason of Kings? Are our arguments to fly from the mouths of of our cannon?

We are told that we may violate our constitution, because similar constitutions have been violated elsewhere. Two states have been cited to that effect, Maryland and Virginia. The hon gentleman from Virginia tells us that when this happened in the state he belongs to, no complaint was made by the judges. I will not enquire into that fact, although I have the protest of the judges now lying before me. Judges eminent for their talents, renowned for their learning, respectable for their virtue. I will not enquire what constitutions have been violated. I will not ask either when or where this dangerous practice began, or has been followed. I will admit the fact. What does it prove? Does it prove that because they have violated, we also may violate? Does it not prove directly the contrary? Is it not the strongest reason on earth for preserving the independence of our tribunals? If it be true that they have with strong hand seized *their* courts, and bent them to their will, ought we not to give suitors a fair chance for justice in *our* courts, or must the suffering citizen be deprived of all protection?

The gentleman from Virginia has called our attention to certain cases which he considers as forming necessary exceptions to the principles, for which we contend. Permit me to say that necessity is a hard law; and frequently proves too much; and let the gentleman recollect that arguments which prove too much prove nothing.

He has instanced a case where it may be proper to appoint commissioners for a limitted time to settle some particular description of controversies. Undoubtedly it is always in the power of Congress to form a board of commissioners for particular purposes. He asks are *these* inferior courts, and must *they* also exist forever? I answer that the nature of their offices must depend on the law by which they are created; if called to exercise the judicial functions designated by the constitution, they must have an existence conformable to its injunctions.

Again, he has instanced the Mississippi Territory, claimed by, and which may be surrendered to the state of Georgia, and a part of the union which may be conquered by a foreign enemy. And he asks triumphantly are our inferior courts to remain after our jurisdiction is gone? This case rests upon a principle so simple, that I am surprised the hon. member did not perceive the answer in the very moment when he made the objection. Is it by our act that a country is taken from us by a foreign enemy? Is it by our consent that our jurisdiction is lost? I had the honor, in speaking the other day, expressly and for the most obvious reasons, to except the case of conquest. As well might we contend for the government of a town swallowed up by an earthquake.

General Mason explained—He had supposed the case of territory conquered and afterwards ceded to the conqueror, or some other territory ceded in lieu of it.

(To be continued.)

SALEM, January 18.

FROM GUADALOUPE.

By captain Bradshaw, we learn, that the island is in a very unpleasant situation. The blacks are extremely insolent, and unless troops speedily arrive from France, they will assuredly possess the island. Several of the ringleaders of the last insurrection had been taken and sent on board the French frigate cruising off Bassaterre. The whites and mulattoes are very much alarmed for their safety, and several temporary embargoes have been laid on to prevent their quitting the island.

BOSTON, January 15.

Arrived, ship Hibernia, Lake, Malaga, 61 days; and brig Alert, Fisher, Guadaloupe, both via Vineyard, ship news published in our last.

January 16.

Arrived, ship Tamerlin, Eames, Alicant. December 11, lat. 37, 45, long. 60, spoke sch'r Roebuck, Deerson, from New-York, for Cadiz. Dec. 15, in lat. 35, 45, long. 59, 35, ship Sarah, of Bolton, from Charleston, could not learn where bound. Dec. 21, lat. 34, 30, long. 62, spoke sch'r Venus, Hathaway, from Aux Cayes, for New-York, had been blown off the coast, sprung his bowsprit, sails split to pieces, shifted his cargo, short of provisions, was bearing away for nearest port, it blowing fresh capt. E. could not give relief.

Same day, ship Romulus, capt. Freeman, from the isle of France. Left there ship Lydia, Wayne, for this port, to sail next day. The Merry Quaker, sailed ten days before for this port. Left at Bourbon, capt. Brown of Salem, capt. Matthews of New York. Oct. 25, was boarded by three English ships, detained some time, and permitted to proceed.—November 21, lat. 22, S. long. 27, 55, W. spoke a Portuguese ship from Lisbon for the Brazils, who informed that they on the 18th of November, spoke the brig Equator, capt. Bradwell, two months and twenty days from Portsmouth, N. H. had carried away his main-mast, (& from the little English captain F. could understand from them) he judged the Equator was bound to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, but that they intended to touch at the Cape to repair. Jan. 1, l. 31, 19, long. 67, 30, spoke a schooner from Norfolk, for Antigua, 7 days out. January 3, lat. 33, 37, long. 69, spoke two brigs, one from Virginia, the other from Philadelphia, five days out, for Jamaica.

We are happy to announce the safe arrival at the Vineyard, of the ship Eliza, captain Jackson, 135 days from Madras, for this port. Left Madras, November 3, no American vessels there; touched at the Cape sailed from thence November 18. Left there captain M'Lelland, from Sumatra, for New-York, had put in there in a leaky condition, was nearly ready for sea, no other American there. Spoke nothing of consequence.

NEW-YORK, January 23.

The sloop Three Brothers, with a cargo of wheat, consigned to Merritt and Clapp, arrived at this port yesterday in 5 days from Troy. We mention this circumstance as a proof of the uncommon mildness of the season. Perhaps no other instance of the North River being open during the whole of the month of January has occurred within the memory of man.

Entered, schr. Betsey, Steel, C. Francois; sloop Louis, ——, Hartford.

Cleared, ships Amsterdam Packet, Green, Greenock; Gen. Mercer, Moores, Liverpool.

The ship Flora arrived at Charleston from this port.

The schr. Union, Steele (formerly Stanwood) from Jamaica for N. York, out 45 days put into Rhode Island 17th Jan. in distress.

Arrived since our last.

Schooner Betsey, Steel, from C. Francois. During the passage capt. S. experienced very hard weather which did much damage to his sails and rigging; and while lying at anchor within the hook, parted both his cables in a heavy squall from the N. W. and was towed up by a pilot-boat.

On Thursday evening last a schooner from sea came in sight of the light house; but as nothing of her appeared in the morning, it is supposed the storm obliged her to put to see again.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, January 26.

Mr. Smith, from the committee of commerce and manufacture reported a bill for the relief of S. W. Cox and others respecting the exportation of salted provisions, committed to the committee of the whole and ordered to be printed, togetherwith the report of the committee.

Mr. Heister presented petitions from hatters in Washington and Frederick county in Maryland.

Mr. Plater presented a similar petition from the hatters in George-Town, both referred to committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Sprigg, from the commitee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill for the government of the Territory of Columbia,

The bill proposes to establish a legislature to be composed of a house of representatives, to consist for the present of 25 members, 7 to be chosen by that part of the county of Washington lying on the East of Rock Creek, 7 from that part of said county West of Rock Creek, and 11 by the county of Alexandria. The numbers to vary according to the population of the Territory. There is to be a governor to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. A census to be made every four years. The legislature to be paid out of the treasury of the Territory. The salary of the governor to be paid out of the treasury of the United States. The judges to hold their offices during life, unless removed by the President on the application of two successive legislatures. The qualification of voters to be—a male white person, a citizen of the United States, and a resident one year in the territory, and having paid a tax. The bill was referred to the committee of the whole, made the order of the day for Tuesday, and to be printed.

Mr. Brent presented a memorial and remonstrance signed by a number of inhabitants of Alexandria, against having a legislature and governor for this Territory. Referred as the bill, and to be printed.

Mr. Giles presented a petition from the proprietors of coal pits, praying a duty may be laid on imported coal. Referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Fearing presented a petition respecting lands in the N. W. Territory, praying an extension of the time for complying with the law of last session.

The bill on the subject of foreign coin, was read a third time and passed. The house then went into committee, on the act passed by the legislature of the N. W. Territory, for altering the boundary lines of the three states, laid out of the Ohio, by ordinance of Congress of 1787.

Mr. Fearing proposed the following resolution. Resolved, that the Congress of the United States can, with the consent of the legislature of the Territory N. W. of the Ohio, alter the boundaries, of the states to be established in said Territory. Mr. F. Wished the constitutionality of the measure to be decided. If the house should be of opinion that it was unconstitutional, there would be an end to the application.

Mr. Davis hoped the resolution would be rejected, in that case he would offer one as to the expediency of the measure.

Mr. Giles opposed the resolution, he thought congress had not the right to pass a law similar to the one sent from the legislature of the N. W. Territory. Mr. G. gave his reasons at length on the subject. Mr. Fearing and Mr. Macon spoke on the subject, it was then moved for the committee ro rise, to give members an opportunity of examining the map of that country, and the manner in which it was proposed to alter the lines. The committee rose and had leave to sit again.

The bill for the relief of Samuel Dexter was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to morrow.

Mr. Mitchell reported a bill revising and amending the laws respecting naturalization. Made the order for Monday.

Mr. S. Smith moved the order of the day on the report of the committe of commerce and manufactures, on the petition of T. K. Jones of Boston. The report proposed to allow drawback of ten pipes o Malaga wine re-exported. After considerable debate, the committte of the whole disagreed to the report of the committe of commerce and manufactures, rose and reported their disagreement to the house.—It was moved to take it up in the house, but an adjournment was carried before a decision took place.

Wednesday, January 27.

A bill for the relief of Philip Sloan, was read twice and made the order for to-morrow.

Mr. J. C. Smith, from the committee of claims made a report on the petition of John Carr, which adopted the report of a committee of claims, made at a former session, and that the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted. On motion for taking it up Mr. D. Heister, and Mr. Nicholson opposed it. It was referred to the committe of the whole and made the order for tomorrow, to be printed.

The bill to provide for the payment of the expences of Samuel Dexter, which have or may occur in consequence of the suit commenced by Joseph Hodgson, was read a third time. Some debate took place. Messrs. Allston and Smilie opposed the bill.—Messrs Griswold and Bayard supported the propriety of it, as it was only to provide for paying Mr. Dexter's expences, in defending a suit which arose in consequence of an official article as Secretary at War. Mr. Gilles wished farther time to consider the subject and it was postponed until Monday.

The house went into committee, on the unfinished business of yesterday.

The resolution offered by Mr. Fearing occasioned a long debate, it was opposed by Messrs Davis, Giles and Bayard, and advocated by Messrs. Fearing and Griswold. The resolution was not carried.

Mr. Giles then moved a resolution:

Resolved, that the act of the legislature of the Territory North West of the Ohio, for altering the lines of states as heretofor established, ought not to be agreed to by this house which after some debate was agreed to.

The committee rose and it was taken up in the house where the question was taken by ayes and nayes, ayes, 81, nays, 5.

A message was received from the President of the United States, containing an account of the Indian trading houses and recommending an extention of the plan, and that some measures should be taken, to prevent spirituous liquors from being sent among the Indians.

Also recommending the substitution of military executions, instead of hanging, when Indians committed murders, on the whites, as they are particularly opposed to the latter mode of putting to death, it makes them more averse to deiliver up criminals.

Alexandria Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28.

In the Senate of the United States, Tuesday, January 26, the Bill to repeal the judiciary act of the last session, was taken up and amended.

When Mr. Dayton moved in substance, that the bill be referred to a select committee, to consider what alterations it may be expedient to make in the judiciary system of the United States, and to make provision for the judges appointed under the act of last session, in case said act be repealed.

On this motion the question was taken without debate, by yeas and nays.

yeas 14---nays 16.

Mr. Colhoun voted in the negative; and Messrs. Ross, and Ogden, voted in the affirmative. The votes were otherwise the same as on the resolution on which the bill was founded.

It was then moved, that the bill be engrossed for a third reading. The question was taken by yeas and nays without debate; and were yeas 15---nays 15, viz.

Yeas. Messrs. Anderson, Baldwin, Breckenridge, Brown, Cocke, Elmer, Th. Foster, Franklin, Jackson, Logan, S. T. Mason, Nicholas, Stone, Sumter, Wright,

Nays. Messrs. Colhoun, Chipman, Dayton, D. Foster, Hillhouse, Howard, J. Mason Morris, Ogden, Olcott, Ross. Sheaf, Tracy, Wells, White.

Whereupon the *Vice President* decided, that the bill should go to a third reading.

Wanted to Purchase

Marine Shares of Alexandria. Apply to

WILLIAM HODGSON.

By virtue of a Deed of Truſt from Robert Hamilton and Eſther, his Wife, to the Subſcribers, for ſecuring the payment of a ſum of money to the Preſident, Directors and Company of the Bank of Alexandria, on the 30th inſtant will be expoſed to ſale, on a liberal credit, on the premiſes,

A Lot or Parcel of Ground,

lying upon the Eaſt ſide of St. Aſaph-Street, and ſouth ſide of Wolfe-Street, in the Town of Alexandria; beginning at the interſection of the ſaid Streets, and running eaſtwardly with Wolfe-Street to Pitt-Street; thence ſouthwardly with Pitt-Street 96 feet 6 inches; thence weſtwardly parallel with Wolfe-Street 80 feet; thence ſouthwardly parallel with Pitt-Street 80 feet; thence weſtwardly parallel with Wolfe-Street to St. Aſaph-Street; thence northwardly with St. Aſaph-Street to the beginning. Upon this piece of ground there are a large, commodious frame dwelling-houſe, well calculated for the accommodation of a genteel family, a kitchen, ſtable and carriage-houſe, a well of water in the yard, with a pump. The ſituation is elegant. It was formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Hamilton, lately by Mr. Stier, and at preſent by Mr. James Hamilton. The lot being large, a ſufficient proportion of it will be attached to the improvements, and the reſidue laid off into convenient building lots; a plan of which will be exhibited on the day of ſale.

ALSO,

One other Piece of Ground,

lying upon the ſouth ſide of Prince-Street, and to the eaſtward of Water-Street, in the ſaid Town; beginning upon Prince-Street 22 feet to the eaſtward of Water-Street, and running thence eaſtwardly with Prince-Street 23 feet; thence ſouthwardly parallel to Water-Street 44 feet 4 inches; thence weſtwardly parallel to Prince-Street 23 feet; thence northwardly to the beginning. Upon this piece of ground there are a convenint two-ſtory frame dwelling-houſe, with a kitchen and other conveniencies; now in the the occupatiou of Mr. Smith.

ALSO,

One other Piece of Ground,

adjoining the laſt; beginning upon Prince Street 45 feet to the eaſtward of Water-Street, and running thence eaſtwardly with Prince-Street 40 feet; thence ſouthwardly parallel to Water-Street 44 feet four inches; thence weſtwardly parallel of Prince-Street 40 feet; thence northwardly to the beginning. Upon this piece of ground is a large frame warehouſe, two ſtories high, now in the occupation of Meſſrs. Smith and Bartleman. It formerly compoſed two diſtinct warehouſes, and may eaſily be put into the ſame ſituation again.

JAMES KEITH,
JOHN C. HERBERT.

January 1. d23t

Valuable Property

(Within a quarter of a mile of Alexandria)

TO BE RENTED.

12 Acres of land, on the Eaſt ſide of the George-Town road, well encloſed, with a poſt and rail fence, and a growing hedge all round, about 5 acres of this lot is cultivated as a Garden, and well manured, in which there are a variety of excellent bearing fruit trees, grape vines, raſberry, gooſeberry, and currant buſhes, a variety of herbs and flowers and 38 aſparagus beds, highly manured and produced abundantly, there are alſo on this lot, two dwelling houſes, a cow-houſe, ſtable, corn and ſheep-houſe.

28 Acres of land on the Weſt ſide of the ſaid road, encloſed in like manner, about 15 acres of it is in timothy, and produces good crops of hay, about 6 acres has been in clover, and ſince a crop of rye has been taken from it; at a proper ſeaſon it may be again ſaid down, in either clover or timothy; about two acres is in wood—this lot may be conveniently divided into four good graſs lots.

No perſon or perſons need apply to rent the aforeſaid property, but ſuch as can come, well recommended, for their honeſty, ſobriety and knowledge in the gardening and farming buſineſs. The two lots will be let ſeparate or together as may beſt ſuit, and good ſecurity will be required, for performance of the covenants, in the leaſe or leaſes. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber. PHILIP R. FENDALL.

January 20. d

☞ *Printing in all its variety, executed at this office, with neatneſs and diſpatch.*

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT

COTTOM & STEWART's

Book-Store, Royal-ſtreet,

POLITICAL ESSAYS,

RELATIVE TO THE

War of the French Revolution;

—VIZ.—

AN ARGUMENT

Againſt continuing the War, for the ſubverſion of the Republican Government of France:

A LETTER

To the Duke of Portland, being an anſwer to the two Letters of the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke, againſt treating for Peace with the French Republic:—And

A MEMORIAL,

Propoſing a Plan, for the Conqueſt and Emancipation of Spaniſh America, by means which would promote the tranquility of Ireland.

BY JAMES WORKMAN, ESQ.

Nov. 20.

L A W.

MERIT v. DEMERIT.

The Rival Clergy for Chaplainſhip to Congreſs.

For Sale at this Office,

The Clerical Candidates.

A POEM.

The above work is printed on fine wove paper, containing 36 pages, octavo, price 25 cents.

Dec. 3. d

William Harthorne

Has for Sale at his Mill, or in Alexandria,

Plaiſter of Paris by the ton, or ready ground by the buſhel,

Indian Meal and Rye Meal, bolted or unbolted,

Corn, or any other grain, ground for toll at the mill.

At his Store in town,

Hay in bundles, Corn by the buſhel,

Loaf and lump Sugar by the hogſhead or barrel,

Firſt and ſecond quality James R Tobacco, in kegs,

A few very good Mill Spindles,

Two good Scale Beams.

For Sale,

One Share in the Potomac Company,

A number of valuable Lots in town.

Alſo, for Sale or Rent,

A valuable Brick Houſe on King ſtreet, now in the tenure of Thomas Cruſe.

To Let,

A two ſtory Frame Houſe on Duke ſtreet, with a large garden and well of good water at the door.

1ſt mo. 18. d

FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the brig Little Sally, capt. Cozens,

From Rhode-Iſland, now landing and conſiſting of

French Brandy,

Holland Gin (entitled to drawback)

Country Gin,

Weſt-India Rum, N. England do.

Loaf Sugar,

Caſtile Soap, Tanner's Oil,

R. I. Cheeſe of an excellent quality,

Soal Leather,

Ruſſia and ravens Duck and Sheetings,

Cordage, 1 bale of Ticklenburgs, &c.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The ſaid brig *Little Sally*, burthen about 650 barrels, an excellent veſſel and well equipped. Apply to

J. G. LADD.

Jan. 4. d

FALL GOODS.

CUTHBERT POWELL

Has received, per the Eliza, from Liverpool, an Importation of

Fall & Winter Goods,

which he is now opening at the ſtore lately occupied by Meſſrs. A. and W. Ramſay, on King-ſtreet, and which he offers for ſale on moderate terms by the piece or package.

Alſo,

25 Crates Earthen Ware, well aſſorted.

Sept. 29. eo

☞ *Caſh given for clean linen and cotton rags at this office.*

Diſtrict of Columbia, Alexandria County, TO WIT.

I, PETER WISE, jun. one of the U. States' Juſtices of the Peace for the County of Alexandria and Diſtrict of Columbia;

To all Marſhals, Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Conſtables, and Headboroughs, within the United States,

Whereas complaint is made to me this day, upon the oath of James Campbell, jailer of the aforeſaid county, that Dennis Henneſſy, laborer, who was lately committed to the jail of the ſaid county of Alexandria, by warrant from Jacob Hoffman, a juſtice of the peace of the ſaid county, for breaking and eſcaping from the jail in the county of Wathingington, did, on the night of the 25th of January, in the year one thouſand eight hundred and two, laſt paſt, forcibly break and eſcape from the ſaid jail, and is now going at large; theſe are therefore, in the name of the United States, to require you, and every of you, in your reſpective counties, cities, towns, and precincts, to make diligent ſearch, by way of hue and cry, for the ſaid Daniel Henneſſy, and him having found, to ſeize and retake and ſafely convey, or to cauſe him to be ſafely conveyed, to the jail of the ſaid county of Alexandria or Waſhington, there to be kept until he ſhall be thence diſcharged by due courſe of law.

Given under my hand and ſeal this twenty-ſixth day of January, in the year one thouſand eight hundred and two.

PETER WISE, jun.

I will give TWENTY FIVE Dollars reward for the apprehenſion of the abovementioned Daniel Henneſſy, to be paid on his delivery at either of the jails in the Diſtrict of Columbia.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Jailer, Alex. County.

Jan. 26. d

Houſe of Enertainment.

Randolph Mott,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened an INN in the Town of Alexandria, in the houſe lately occupied by captain Charles M'Knight, where he intends uſing his utmoſt exertions to give general ſatisfaction to thoſe who may favor him with their cuſtom, which from his experience in the buſineſs he flatters himſelf he ſhall be able to do on the moſt reaſonable terms.

January 5. law2teo

ABEL WILLIS

Has for ſale, at his ſtore on Prince-ſtreet,

(Juſt from Norfolk)

Soft ſhelled Almonds, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Grapes; beſt Jamaica Sugar by the barrel or ſmaller quantity, Havanna white and brown do. beſt Engliſh Cheeſe, elegant Travelling Caſes, beſt Spaniſh Segars and Crab Cyder.

Dec. 4. eo

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

AT THEIR WAREHOUSE,

12 hhds. Antigua Rum,
20 qr. caſks Port Wine,
8 tierces of Rice,
6 hhds. and 20 bls. Sugar,
2 hhds. Verdigreaſe,
200 ſalted Hides,
Coarſe and fine Salt,
6 hhds. Clover Seed,
10 crates Queens Ware,
10 boxes 8 by 10 Bohemia Window-Glaſs.

And at their Brick Store,

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Dec. 15 eo

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By G. F. HOPKINS, No. 118, Pearl-ſtreet, New-York,

For publiſhing by Subſcription,

In two handſome octavo volumes,

THE FEDERALIST,

ON

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

BY PUBLIUS.

WRITTEN IN 1788.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

PACIFICUS,

ON

The Proclamation of Neutrality.

WRITTEN IN 1793.

The whole reviſed and corrected, with new paſſages and notes.

THE FEDERALIST was written in a ſeries of numbers, under the ſignature of Publius, ſhortly after the promulgation of the Federal Conſtitution, and addreſſed to the People of the State of New-York, with the deſign of enforcing the propriety and neceſſity of its adoption.

It is principally the production of a man, whoſe name will be held in ſacred reſpect long after the pitiful attempts which have been made to ſlander his fame ſhall have ſunk into oblivion. Two other gentlemen, of diſtinguiſhed talents, occaſionally contributed ſome eſſays, which will be marked in the publication.*

All parties ſeem at length united in profeſſions of regard for the Conſtitution; if they are ſincere, the conſideration cannot fail to enhance the value of a work, which, by employing in its favor all the energy of argument, and all the perſuaſion of eloquence, was eminently uſeful in promoting its general ratification.

Whoever is deſirous of being well informed of the principles and proviſions of our Government, and the manner in which they have been ſupported and vindicated, of the objections that were made to the Conſtitution by its firſt oppoſers, and how they were anſwered, will find theſe volumes fraught with ample and ſatisfactory inſtruction. The ſtudy of them muſt form an eſſential part of the education of the American ſtateſman. Politicians, indeed, of every country, will here diſcover materials in the ſcience of Government well worthy of their attention; a ſcience, of all others, the moſt intereſting to mankind, as it moſt deeply concerns human happineſs. The Federaliſt contains principles that may be remembered and ſtudied with advantage by all claſſes of men in other countries than our own, and in other ages than that in which we live. The People of America alone have afforded the example of a pure Repreſentative Republic. In this work it will appear, that the principles of this form of Government have been well underſtood, and thoroughly developed, and ſhould, unfortunately, the experiment which we have made, hereafter fail, it will be in vain to attempt the renewal of ſimilar ſyſtems, as no rational hope can be entertained, that more correct notions on this ſubject will prevail than are here exhibited.

To preſerve theſe papers, therefore, which have ſo much intrinſic merit, and ſuch laſting utility, in a dreſs ſuitable to their character, is the inducement to their re-publication.

PACIFICUS is from the pen of the ſame enlightened ſtateſman who was the chief author of the Federaliſt. Theſe Eſſays were written in defence of the firſt leading ſtep which our Government took to preſerve that Neutrality which it continued to maintain during the late Tranſatlantic conflict; a conflict which has annihilated the minor powers of Europe, and ſhaken the civilized world.

Now that the ſtorm has paſſed over, and the angry and tumultous paſſions which at that time agitated our country, have in ſome meaſure ſubſided, theſe papers will be read with profit and pleaſure by the intelligent man of every party. Candor will probably wonder, that any ſhould have doubted of the juſtneſs of the meaſures which this writer has ſo ably advocated, and which experience has ſo forcibly proved to have been the beſt adapted to the intereſts of the country.

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* The firſt gentleman here alluded to is General Hamilton—the other two, Mr. Madiſon and Mr. Jay.

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